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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Providence Manifesto.

The President's speech at Providence is a much more definite declaration of his ideas concerning trust-repression than anything contained in his December message to Congress. In that document he proposed a Constitutional amendment only as an expedient in case no law, under existing Constitutional restrictions, could be made effective to insure national control of corporations doing an interstate business. He said that he believed such a law could be framed. If not, the power should be obtained by amending the Constitution of the United States.

All this referred to the interstate business of corporations. On Saturday, however, the Constitutional amendment in his mind seems to have been of much broader scope and much more radical significance; for Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced This is not the case with the ordinary so called trust to day, for the trust is a large State corporation, generally doing business in other States also, and often with a tendency to monopoly, Such a trust is an artificial creature not wholly responsible to or controllable by any Legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full p wer over these artificial and very powerful, corporate beings. In my judgment, this sovereign must be the National Government. When it has been given full power, then this full power can be used to control any evil in fluence, exactly as the Government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman

Mr. ROOSEVELT seems to have been impressed by the arguments advanced by the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEPIELD in favor of the plan of Constitutional amendment; a plan which the Maine statesman advocated in a powerful speech in the House of Representatives on June 1, 1900.

We note, also, that although Mr. BRYAN has frequently expressed the opinion that such a Constitutional amendment may be necessary, the Democratic platform of 1900, on which he and Mr. STEVENSON ran against McKINLEY and ROOSEVELT, did not venture so far as to propose that extreme method.

The revision of the Constitution, however, to enlarge the powers of the Federal Government over the business of the country, was specifically demanded in with her, however, that the situation is 1900 by the platform of the Social Demo- aggravated if the unemployed person crats, on which stood EUGENE V. DEBS has generations of refinement back of of Illinois and Job Harriman of California as that party's candidates for President and Vice-President.

The Boer Generals in Europe.

BOTHA Gen. DE WET and Gen. DELAREY, have thus far evinced remarkable discretion and circumspection since their arrival in Europe. They have been in a difficult position, for, on the one hand, neither gratitude nor common decency would permit them to repel the effusive demonstrations of admiration and sympathy with which they have been welcomed in Holland and Belgium, while, on the other hand, they owe an obvious duty to their fellow countrymen, whose present and future interests will be materially furthered by the maintenance of friendly and even cordial relations with the British authorities.

It would be easy for the Generals to chill the amicable and obliging disposition of the Colonial Office, and it would be just as easy for them, by too eager an acceptance of overtures, to forfeit the confidence of their fellow Boers at home. There is reason to think that Gen. LUCAS MEYER, whose premature death is deeply regretted by his comrades in arms, might have found his influence in South Africa somewhat impaired by his generous willingness to receive the proofs of esteem and of good will that were showered upon him during his recent sojourn in London. The three Generals whom we have named have exhibited a more cautious, but not a churlish, reserve, and, should they continue as they have begun, they should be able to secure important concessions from the British Government, boast of; you are not a thoroughbred. without for a moment jeoparding their hold upon their own people.

Of the concessions which the mainteor four will at once suggest themselves. A despatch which we printed last week from Johannesburg shows that it is a of women and children on the Boer homesteads, not only that the adult on the British side during the war, but in no other way can the Boers be conciliated and convinced that the outrages committed by the blacks are not con-According to the despatch which we mous in the opinion that it is necessary

to disarm every native in South Africa. There is another matter with regard it for their advantage to meet Mr. CHAM- | supremity of luxury. BERLAIN half way. We refer to the list of so-called "undesirables" who have correspondent conjures up are light

mation. It is obvious that the relatives and friends of such excepted persons will constitute so many centres, not only of irreconcilable opposition to British rule, but also of suspicion and disaffection toward the Boer Generals who have striven to bring about a restoration of peace and order in their distracted and almost ruined country. The task of pacification will be sensibly lightened if the sentence of banishment imposed on most of the " undesirables be remitted at the personal request of the Generals now in London. In the third place, the amount and the promptness of the pecuniary aid to be given by the British Government for the purpose of restocking the Boer farms, and also the method of distribution adopted. will naturally be affected by the spirit in which the advances of Secretary CHAMBERLAIN are met by the represent-

atives of the Boers. We hope it is true that Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN has offered to give Gen. Louis BOTHA, Gen. DE WET and Gen. DELAREY seats in the Council which is to be appointed to advise the Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River territories while these occupy the status of crown colonies. In no other station could they render so effective service to their countrymen.

A Philadelphia Woman's Defence of

We print to-day a letter called out by our recent discussion of the remarkable car of a hand-headed business man of New York why was supporting a friend The immediate need in dealing with trusts to prevent hits from killing himself because of his poverty. Our correspondent, it will by remembered, found the financial burden of maintaining his suicidally disposed friend too heavy for him to bear without embarrassment, but he feared to throw it off, lest he might make himself responsible for the eternal damnation, which, according to his religious belief, awaits the self-

The letter we print to-day is from a woman of Philadelphia, whose handwriting and literary expression indicate a fair measure of education, though not a vigorous character. The substance of her communication is that when a person of refinement is without money and cannot obtain work he can do, suicide is the only reasonable resort. It is easy to imagine the history of this poor woman, a type of a very large class. She has failed because she was not brought up to work and there is nothing in the way of a gainful occupation which she can do well enough to get a living out of it. Probably she can't keep a place when she gets it. Besides, as we have said, her handwriting suggests weakness of character-a loosejointed moral make-up.

. There can be no suffering in this life much worse than the real need of money she says truly. A man or a woman without money, without the prospect of getting any, without friends on whom to rely for immediate support, is in a terribly bad case. We cannot agree him. Dire poverty levels all such distinctions, and experience of it teaches even the "well-bred "that, at bottom, there is much that is purely artificial and superficial in them. At any rate, the sooner these forget to plume them-The Boer commanders, Gen. Louis | selves on any such fancied superiority the sooner they will begin to discover the humanity which abounds in their new surroundings and be brought to respect it for its helpfulness. The most abounding charity is the charity dispensed by the poor to the poor. They know by experience how real is the suffering from the lack of money.

> " Refined surroundings are as necessary as the air they breathe " to " reduced gentlemen or gentlewomen," says this poor woman. But actually they are not necessary-certainly not as necessary as money, with the food it buys is necessary to them. A thoroughbred ought to be better able than an underbred to stand the vicissitudes of fortune. As to refinement, if it is real it is internal and essential, not dependent on mere material surroundings, but rather indifferent to them. Sleep is sleep whether men are equal before the law of nature tions back of it," and you will find that they could not have been except for were compelled to go in the early hisof refinement the more pluck you should have in bearing adversities of fortune. Otherwise your lineage is nothing to

This Philadelphia woman touches on nance of a judicious attitude would as- are necessarily doomed to poverty. But sist the representatives of the Boers in society as a whole takes care of such gaining from the Colonial Office, three | spirits. If they cannot work it supports the life in them, and they are of a false pride if they refuse to accept the sustenance, for they are entitled to it under matter of vital import to the protection | the social organization. The defectives of society are provided for. It is not " worse than death for a man of educamale whites should be suffered to bear | tion and refinement to have to go to the arms, but that the blacks throughout poorhouse," unless you are prepared South Africa, including especially the to go to the extreme of saying that life Zulus and the Basutos, should be de- is not worth living unless its material prived of modern weapons. The Co- conditions suit you. A poorhouse is lonial Office may be reluctant to take not a boarding establishment to be such a step if it be true that the services | chosen by preference, but neither is the of the tribes just named were enlisted method of landing from a ship by a breeches buoy the way you would select if you had your preference; but you would adopt it if you had no choice between it and drowning. Being in a nived at by the British Government, hospital, " in the next bed a negro and on the other side a drunken, loathsome have mentioned, the whites are unani- creature," may not be a pleasant experience, but boundless wealth might not save you from experiences beside whose misery even the refuge of that to which the Boer Generals might find hospital bed would seem to you the

Oh, no, these visions of suffering our

been excepted from the amnesty procla- afflictions by the side of the agonies through which thousands of human beings surrounded by material luxury

are passing at this moment. If there is justification for anybody's committing suicide to escape the trials of life, everybody has justification for self-destruction, since nobody knows what sorrows lie ahead of him, and ultimately death is the sure fate of us all.

Richard, Cæsar Et Al.

Mr. RICHARD MANSPIELD is to put SHAKESPEARE'S " Julius Cæsar " on the stage and there will be an enlightened curiosity to see it. Some of the very modern dramatic critics love to jeer at the gentleman from Stratford as outworn, and to say that few persons want to see his plays. Few want to see them mangled or murdered by actors utterly unequal to an important part in them, devoid of practical feeling and even unable to read blank verse intelligently. The man whose youth was soaked in SHARESPEARE both by constant reading and by seeing and hearing the performances of sterling actors doesn't care much to watch some modern bungler walking through a Shakespearean play like " a hamstrung mule through Denmark." The flash of Booth's eye still lights the mind of the old playgoer. The robustious roar of FORREST rings through his memory, CHARLOTTE CUSH-MAN. FECHTER, ADELAIDE NEILSON, FALSTAFF" HACKETT and too many other names come back to him.

There are still some admirable rather than admired minor artists, a Malvolio, a Sir Toby Belch, and so on; and Mr. MANSFIELD is a trained, versatile and intellectual actor, worthy of the best old school, but somehow realism has driven poetry out. The frock coat and dress-clothes comedian or villain gets the biggest envelope at the weekly walking of "the ghost."

We don't mean to be praisers of past time or futilely to deplore the dead. But, leaving the great out of consideration, where is the long apprenticeship in the green room, and where that old-time frequent brilliancy in minor rôles? It would be rather a discouraging job to look along Broadway for a flashing, gracious Mercutio, for instance, all fire and air. Truth is that the most of the esteemed actors of to-day play themselves, need have and learn no power of impersonation and illusion. They walk through a representation of themselves for thirty weeks a year or so. We remember Mr. JOHN DREW when he could act and was making progress in his art. Now he has got rich, we suppose, and is getting richer by appearing as Mr. JOHN DREW: and millions go to see him. Do we blame him? Not a bit of it. Times have changed, and he is not called upon to educate the public or himself. Most successful actors of to-day are bourgeois, business men. They mildly amuse or shock business men. They stir gently young ladies in the chocolate caramel stage, and they wear clothes that are credit to their tailors. The welldressed audience exhibits itself to itself watches the players with languid interest, and then goes to some lobster palace for supper. The stage was never so prosperous, and its literature and its we are getting old and it is foolish to long for BURTON and JOHN BROUGHAM when we have that industrious comic pair, the Rogers Brothers, whose appearance in Hamlet or Othello is only a matter of time.

And here, an artist of another order is Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD, who is to revive "Julius Cæsar," and "play both Casar and Brutus, something I do not believe has ever been done before." Always a RICHARD of the Lion Heart and bold for something new. Well, he is capable of infinite variety, and his purposes and performances are invariably interesting. The spirit of those ancient days that we have been mildly regretting lives in him as doubtless it does in some others. He can be depended upon to play both Casar and Brutus to our satisfaction and his own; and we forswear all reference to BOOTH, BARRETT, DAVEN-PORT and BANGS.

Health in the Tropics.

One of the greatest discoveries of modern times is the proof that the unit comes in a hovel or a palace. All healthfulness of many tropical countries is not due to some mysterious poison in which makes eating necessary to living. the air attacking strangers from north-Follow up the history of those " genera- ern climates with special virulence, but to the parasite of a mosquito. The air which blows over the warmer and most fortitude in bearing hardships and suf- fruitful parts of the earth is as pure as fering. Think of the hardships through that of any other portion of the world. which "gentlemen and gentlewomen" Our fight with malarial diseases is half won now that we know what causes tory of this country. The more " refine- them. It is not miasma rising from ment "you have and the longer heritage wet lowlands and swamps, but the mosquito which breeds in them that apreads disease.

We know to-day the enemy that is to be fought and conquered. We know, as has been proved both in Africa and a real misfortune when she speaks of on Long Island, that the mosquito does " willing spirits with weak bodies " who | not travel far from his breeding place and that in many regions it will not be

very difficult to exterminate him. The investigation of other tropical diseases is now proceeding on lines suggested by the discovery of the parasite of malaria; yellow fever has already yielded to these researches. It is reasonable to expect that effective methods of combating these diseases will reward the investigations now being carried on in accordance with the most recent

methods of investigation We have long known the places of origin of malarial disease, but not the real cause of the evil. When CAMERON walked across Africa he told of great swamp regions that made the surrounding districts extremely unhealthful. He said that some of those large swamps might be drained by digging a single ditch at a cost of a few hundred dollars. He erroneously attributed the unhealthfulness of these regions to miasma rising from the swamps. The evil might have been abated for a time by sprinkling petroleum over the waters, for the breeding place of the mosquito must have air, and a thin film of oil on the water excludes air. But this would be merely a temporary expedient. The mosquito cannot breed except in stand-

ing or stagnant water, and extermination can be effected only by giving drain-

age to lands that lack it. Whenever swamps have been drained in malarial regions we have killed the germs of disease while attributing them to another cause. When Europeans first settled in Singapore the death rate among them was appalling. The surrounding swamps were drained to destroy the "miasmatic influence," the city was transformed from a dirty hole to a cleanly town, and Singapore became one of the most healthful cities in the tropics. The biologist, the drainage engineer, the maker of mosquito-proof houses and beds are to be most prominent among the agencies employed to relieve the tropics of their evil repute

as the centres of pestilence. Human research in the tropics has made no discovery so valuable as that of the cause of malaria. It comes at a time when the world is devoting enormous energy and capital to developing house? the resources of tropical countries, and many thousands of men from northern climes are needed to superintend these enterprises. What we have called the deadly climate of many tropical regions is not necessarily a perpetual condition. Effective remedies can and will be applied. The day is coming when residence in the tropics will not be regarded by people of northern latitudes as a hardship and a danger.

Publicity.

Certain exposures of predatory methods and purposes have occurred in the case of PETER POWER and the Northern Securities Company, and are occurring and about to occur in the so-called Hodge suit against the Steel Trust. These revelations concern not only the managers of all the great corporations representing the combined interests of hundreds of thousands of citizens, but also every individual citizen whose savings are invested in the stock or the bonds of any of these corporations.

The defendants in the cases mentioned owe it to the public as well as to themselves and their immediate constituents that this particularly healthy process of publicity shall continue with unflagging vigor until the principals are reached and the last detail of their scheme of attack is laid bare.

Incidentally, another illustration of the proper channel of publicity for the affairs of trusts is afforded in the affidavit of Mr. GEORGE W. PERKINS of J. P. MORGAN & Co., stating the reasons which led the United States Steel Corporation to adopt the stock conversion plan. The statement is frank, adequate and eminently convincing; and it comes in a way already provided by our judicial system for the ascertainment of facts upon the application of any person with a real or colorable right to call for the

The courts exercise always a supervision over the internal affairs of any and every business concern; but their power becomes inquisitorial only when occasion requires. The other sort of publicity," about which there is much vague talk in certain quarters, contemplates a continuous inquisition and plated her person with a pleasure till then unpublication, not by judicial, but by excontrol over private business affairs and the opening of private books for the information of every honest competitor and the encouragement of every conspiring blackmailer.

This is a Democratic year - The Hon. JEFFERSON M. LEVY.

No; only the lean years and the lean times are Democratic. When the paths drop fatness; when the pot is boiling and folks are healthy and happy, then it's no use to bring around your Democratic tickets. The time for them is when pockets are empty, crops mildewed, livers out of kilter. The Republican party is a goodhumored march; the poor old Democracy only a despairing kick

We have used at least two bottles and a half of ink in the last three weeks to record romantic marriages; and if it was liquid gold we shouldn't regret it. One more, a lovely one, but still only one of thousands. A young Virginian flees with his sweetheart from the house of her parents, carries her in his arms through a cornfield, rows her over the James, marries her in a field of millet. The whole performance was so satisfactory that even the cruel parents, who probably are not cruel at all and had no real objection to the marriage, must now approve it heartily. Where are the poets, the painters, the builders of rural plays? But no more of elopements; everybody of eloping age will be flying if the madness keeps on

A happy life, a happy death; is there anything more to ask for in this world? Congratulate and count happy, then, Sam-UEL PRYOR, founder of PRYOR'S Band, of St. Joseph, Mo. He was 58; he had never done a day's work " at anything but music;" and as he was dying, his musicians, at his request, played "lively airs," including several of his own pieces. He passed away to the sound of his own music. the composer, perhaps the highest form of euthanasia. Here was a happy man, if ever there was one.

Now that was a good beggar, the lady arrested in Pine street Friday. It was her specialty to beg from great bankers and business men. Her tale of woe was beautiful and in many chapters. What a lot of suffering relatives she had and quoted. A paralytic papa of eighty-one; a bedridden sister: a consumptive son in Arizona who needs an invalid chair that costs \$225. Won't you please help me get that chair? Her widow's weeds were rich and imposing. This was a mendicant that even janitors and elevator men would respect, so respectable was she. And it pays to be a well-dressed beggar. This one was making at least \$100 a week

The Extension of Duffy Plaff

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: You have given much more space to Duffy Pluff than be deserves. I proposed him for a seat in the field of other, and now Mr. George Moffatt, by a singular transposition and mixture, is trying to get him another fauteuil. The mixture of Mr. Moffatt is all his own, and I

wish to repeat Duffy is not twins, and to add neither is he a cocktail. His name is entered or the blotter as Duffy Pluff and not Pluffy Duff, as Although Duffy is my own proposition. I must protest against his having three chairs when the great Father of School Reform, Col Abe Slupsky, CHARLES B. WHITING. NORPOLE, Conn., Aug. 23.

A DEFENCE OF SUICIDE. The Only Refuge for People Without

Money, According to a Woman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Regarding what you term "A Remarkable ase," in an editorial in last Sunday's Sun. ask is it such a remarkable case? It no doubt is remarkable that a man should help an old friend to keep a roof over his head and food in his mouth, but not that the man who is old and poor should feel that there is nothing left for him to do but

go out into the unknown for relief. You end by saying: "Our advice to ou friend is then, finally, to consult about the matter a physician experienced in insanity. Don't you think it would be more sensible for him to consult some one who could and would help the man until he was in a state of health to help himself, and then help him to a way to earn enough to keep body and soul together? Would it be better for him to die by slow starvation or die quickly by some other way? Would it not be worse than death for a man of education and refinement to have to go to the poor-

There can be no suffering in this life much worse than the real need of money-money for the necessities of life. Only those who have gone through it can possibly realize what it is to be well-born, well-bred and educated, and not to have enough to pay for the daily requirements of life. It is a great misfortune and mistake to have grandfathers and refinement and poverty. What is there for such but to take their own lives in their hands and ask "Why?"
Gently and tenderly reared, willing to work, but such as they can do not to be had such as is to be had their physique could not stand even if they could force themelves to try. Broken down quality, reduced

men and gentlewomen—a laughing stock for the world at large! Alas! what fate could possibly be worse? To these, refined could possing be worse: to these, relimed surroundings are as necessary as air to breathe. They cannot help it, with generations of it back of them, with willing spirits, but weak bodies. There is no place in the world for them, so if they are brave enough to do it, by all means let them slip away quietly. No doubt the world would be far better without them.

be far better without them.

If they are sick, there is no place for them. Imagine a refined, sensitive man or woman obliged to go into a ward of a hospital; in the next bed a negro, and on the other side a drunken, loathsome creature; and the sights that they must see! It is quite bad enough for those who have never known anything else. Is it any wonder they want to "go out" before they come to that?

There is absolutely nothing left for cases There is absolutely nothing left for cases such as you instance but suicide. There is no place in this world for them. Possibly there may be in the next. They have had their share of suffering here and only those who have had it can ever know or understand how dreadful it is. They do not need an alienist; better send them to one who will help them out of life quietly and gently.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.

A Lovely Quakeress in 1788. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why should we of this day find fault with lovely woman because she overdresses? She has been that way so long it would hardly be natural to think of her as less fond of gar In witness thereof I submit the following "kick" on the same old subject from an American newspaper bearing date of August, 1755. It is a communication signed A Lover of Nature," and is a man of course

That a plain dress is the best ornament of a beau tiful woman, I had lately a most convincing proof. The neatness of a daughter of that religious sec called Quakers, in one of the public walks, caught my eye-never was innocence and elegance sweetly pourtrayed. But when I had an oppor tunity of beholding her face, my astonishment and delight were inexpressible. Her complexton was lovely, her eyes sparkling, her teeth an lips such as a Reynolds only can imagine, and her smile an emanation of divinity. I contemfinished work of Heaven, but that it occurred to inferior to her, from only not being satisfied s what Heaven had made them -tortured hair a superfluity of ribands, idle jems, &c., &c., were though meant for so many additions, only so many disadvantages to them, by preventing the eye from judging rightly of their charms, or indeed beholding them through the happiest of all mediums the medium of simplicity convinced that some Delty, in his wrath, suffered them to be betrayed into this dressing folly: from which I most heartly wish that some sensible morta would endeavour to reclaim them

As long as the men pay the bills, I don't see any reason why women shouldn't dress just as much as they ever can.

A LOVERESS OF ART NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Deceptive Distances.

The New York man, just returned from the West, was talking. "Possibly," said he, it is the clear air of the West that make those big mountains seem so near to you, but don't believe it is altogether that. I think size and altitude have a good deal to do wit We are accustomed to judge distances by the size of the smaller objects we see around us, and when we get alongside of those big mountains our standards are se changed that we miscalculate. I come t this conclusion from my experience in New York city. Before we had the mountainou buildings which are now all over the island, it looked a long, long way up Broadway. say, from Twenty-third street to the bend. or up Fifth avenue from the same point t or up Fifth avenue from the same point to the crown of the hill at about Fortieth street, and it strained the eyes to get the outlines of the low structures at the further end. And if one got a view down toward (ity Hall from a church steeple somewhere about Forty-second street he was prepared to swear that it was a day's journey to the end of the Island. But now in the days of the big huildings towering heavenward, it seems but a step up Fifth avenue from Forty-second street to Forty-ninth, with the high buildings apparently so close that he can reach out and touch them. And I am pretty sure nobody looks from a top-story window about Madison Square and sees the high buildings at the lower end of the island without being almost startled by their apparent nearness. "We do not realize the enormous size of the buildings in New York until we get them at long range and compare them with other buildings in New York until them with our long range and compare them with our long range and compare them with our long range and compare with our the clarity Inspicuous objects in the landscape. When a have judged distances, or the clarity of a atmosphere, if you please, by three, four different or structures rising forty to sixty et, we cannot reach the same conclusions at we do when we judge by a building 200 et high. We work on an entirely new angle vision and the results are surprising, to y the least."

Misfortunes of the Rejected.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Str. May I ge into the literary discussion for a minute or two A Writer," "C. L." and "Doctor of Laws," but whil I sympathize with "A Writer," I do wish he or she would not give the others a chance to puncture his or her arguments. For instance, at one point he or she says: "There are many older writers than 'Doctor of Laws' and 'C. L. (for their tone marks them as young, without reference to age who have thanked their stars in digging through their old piles that certain articles therein we never published." Now, anybody who thinks a minute will know they thanked their stars, but not as "A Writer" intends it. It will be because having "called the turn." as the slang has it, and risen to fame and popularity by some lucky stroke of the pen, they can dig out all the old rejected things that have accumulated, and sell them to the very editors who previously rejected them Sell them, too, at prices that will a good deal mo than pay interest on the sum that they would have originally received. Possibly age has improved the articles. I do not know. All I know is that the erstwhile rejected manuscripts are just what the Able Editor and the Wise Publisher are looking for, and paying the author's prices for, which not always what the publisher pays. M. L. K. FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STN - Sir: "A Writer in Saturday's SUN closes a long communication addressed chiefly to me, by saying: "Don't us argue the matter." I won't. I don't have "A Writer's" own arguments are their best refu tation. The more space you give him the less DOCTOR OF LAWS. BROOKLIN, Aug. 23.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE LAW. Its Practical Borkings Criticised in Some

Particulars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Was the piect of the law under which the present Tenement House Commission was organized ments, restrict vice in them and regulate some abuses of sanitation, or was it supposed that the Board of Health and the Building Department were entirely incompetent and corrupt and that the whole regulation of the construction and operation of buildings already built or to be built, if containing more than two families, should be put into the hands of men probably well-meaning, but probably also comparatively inexperienced and not as regular departments?

It would appear to me that the former view might have something to commend itself, but if the latter be the true state of the case has not an additional department been saddled on the taxpayers to do work which would be done better by the regular departments? Is it not a serious question whether it was a good plan to take these matters out of well-organized departments and from presumably competent men and put such important interests at the mercy of less experienced and perhaps impractical individuals?

I should be glad to know the reason for I should be glad to know the reason for Section 77 (amended in Section 53) of the aforesaid iaw, referring to buildings built or to be built upon corner lots. According to Commissioner DeForest's construction of this section, in a new building, when the size of the lot does not exceed 50 by 100, the measurement for yard space may begin at the top of the second tier of beams; that is, at the top of the first story. As the corners, in this class of building are very frequently, if not generally, used for store purposes it would

of the first story. As the corners, in this class of building are very frequently, if not generally, used for store purposes it would seem that there could be no possible objection to this, but why is it that a four-story, three-family building already erected on the corner may not also extend the store floor to the rear of the lot in the same manner as in the case of a new building?

The Commissioner rules that it may not, yet there would seem to be absolutely no reason for this, for such an extension shuts off air and light from none, and in no way affects the sanitation of the building; yet, even if the lot be only twenty or twenty-five feet wide and seventy or seventy-five feet wide and seventy or seventy-five feet deep, the Tenement House Commissioner rules that 10 feet must be left vacant to the ground in the case of an old building; in the case of a new one the measurement for the yard is taken from top of the first story. This would appear to be an unreasonable and This would appear to be an unreasonable and unfair discrimination against existing buildunfair discrimination against existing buildings, impairing without reason their value. There are other regulations which also appear ill-advised and impractical, and which seem to show a disregard of property rights even when the upholding of them would not appear to be open to the slightest reasonable objection.

In the case of corner houses it would seem to me better from every point of view to have them built up at least one story high to the end of the lot and not to have a five or tenfoot hole left at the rear to serve as a receptor.

end of the lot and not to have a five or tenfoot hole left at the rear to serve as a receptacle for rubbish, a resort for the lowest class
of individuals and a ready means of access
for thieves to the interior of blocks. I think
two stories high would be better.

But in any event, from the point of view
of the supposed purpose of the law, it appears
unjust and absurd to discriminate in this
respect between a new building and one
already existing. It is also purposely made
very difficult and expensive to alter in any
way existing buildings under the aforesaid
law.

A. Peters. HULETT'S LANDING, N. Y., Aug. 22

Hard Sleddin' for the Editor.

From the Hazel Green Herald. After a large amount of type is up for this paper wo lengthy letters are received from Daysboro and Boxer, respectively, and they are left out. Now, if letters came from these points every week and reached us by Monday night, they would shore be appreciated and printed. But they are irregu-lar, and before they reach us we have set a lot of tune we cannot afford to distribute, for having to supply copy, set type, take, read and correct proof, make up forms, feed the press, wash the forms, run the mailer, wrap and address mail, &c., we find that we have bit off all we can chaw. And to do this everything must work with clock-like ready Wednesday evening for press Thursday morning, &c. Our better seven-eighths folds the papers and does malling for 150 Post Offices, and but for this assistance we uld be swamped

The Shank of the Evening.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: " Shank of evening" was used quite commonly in New ferred to the early part of the evening and as he usual bedtime was 9 o'clock it meant an early hour of the evening, but was commonly used by the host to have the guest prolong his visit, and was employed in a joking way so that when he arose to go the host would say, "Don't hurry: 't is only in the shank of the evening. This would be his invitation to stay, even if it was toward midnight. PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 22.

The Nude in Modern Portrait Statues.

From the London Truth. There is something peculiarly absurd in th idea just carried out at Leipsic of an undraped statue to Beethoven. If nude figures of distinguished men are to be encouraged in public thos oughfares it will add a new terror to eminence The human mind almost reels at the thought of tatues in Parliament Square of Lord Sallsbury as Apollo, of Mr. Chamberlain as Hercules, of any distinguished prima donna as Venus, and, let us

New York's Busy Season New York, perhaps, is out of town About this time of year,

But Broadway shows, by night and day That all outside is here The real New Yorker's out of sight in all the rushing crowd Of visitors from everywhere

Who do the city proud. But we don't weep on that account. obody feels the dearth And Broadway shows that they are not

The only ones on earth. There's Mr. Jones from Illinois, ith handsome Mrs. J Ragged out to beat an Easter egg

and feeling mighty gay And Major Brown from Georgia, sir, With daughters fair and sweet A lot of Georgia peaches which

No other State can beat. And Col. Bangs from Old Kaintuck With three fair nieces who

In green and pink and blue And Deacon Robinson from Maine A staid, decorous man When he's at home, but in New York

He does the best he can. A gentleman of mines. wears upon his partor boot Two for a quarter shines.

And Mr. Smith from Michigan, With Mrs. Smith and eight, To see the biggest town on earth The Past, the West, the North, the South Have sent their people in.

And everybody in the push Is simply lined with "tin." The restaurants are chock a block The theatres are full And people can't get in hotels

I'nless they have a pul The cars are working over time. Because they have to stop So many times for strangers who

Now fit from shop to shop. There're more good clothes and pretty girls And lewelry than we Have seen in town in all the years Of our prospertty

The S. R. O. sign out And cabs have something else to do Than merely stand about Nor have they come to town for fun Though that, of course, is part:

They're here to trade, to spend their wads And boom this busy mart New York has got the business bulge On every other place. And everybody comes this way

Because she sets the pace. So here's to all the folks in town

o here's to all the tolks in town
Who come from everywhere:
Put on your best, let loose your scads
And whoop things up for fair.
WILLIAM J. LAMPTON

PILGRIMAGE TO AURIESVILLE. The Marble Group of the Pleta Unvelled

at the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyre. AURIESVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 24 -- Mora han four thousand pilgrims from various parts of the State to-day visited the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs here, the occasion being the unveiling of a marble group of the Pietà. On the arrival of the pilgrims early in the day mass was said by the Righ Rev. Thomas M. Burke, D. D., of Albany Bishop also preached in the chape this afternoon. The worshippers knelt be fore the various crosses on the sa grounds and conducted brief services At 3 o'clock Bishop Burke unveiled and blessed the new statue, representing the Saviour after He was taken down from the cross, supported by His mother and placed the gold crown on it. The Rev T.J. Campbell, S. J., of New York preached the sermon. The services were impressive throughout, about twenty priests from

ous points assisting. At 4 o'clock the pilgrims departed by pecial trains over the West Shore read or their homes in the Hudson and Mohawi valleys. Hundreds were p Albany, Troy and Amsterdam present

ROOSEVELT, FRIEND OF NEGROES.

Praise for the President From Bishop Derrick - Congregation Approves.

The Rev. William B. Derrick, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church preached in the Bethel African Methodis Episcopal Church in West Twenty-fifth street yesterday morning. During his sermon the Bishop stated that the negroes' rights were not being looked after as carerights were not being looked after as cara-fully as they have been in the past and that many of the former champions of American liberty whose voices were heard in the halls of Congress and elsewhere, seemed

to have grown weary.

"The only man whose voice has been lifted rightfully in years in a plea for hu manity," said Bishop Derrick, "is Theodore Roosevelt, the man in the White House and may God increase his tribe."

Many loud "Amens" from all parts of
the church followed this utterance.

At the close of his sermon Bishop Der rick told the congregation about his recentrip abroad. He said he saw negroes it many parts of Europe, but he thought the

From the Lancet

is true that attention has chiefly bee turned to the synthesis of drugs. But there is no reason why equal success should not attend the efforts of the chemist to build up articles of food, drink and clothing from their elements in the same way as mere chemcal compounds have been constructed. is only a question of the growth of knowledge the constitution of matter. Already to synthesis of many articles of common dail occurrence has been effected. The anilina coloring matters are practically synthetics indigo and madder are common products of the laboratory; and sugar and alcohol may be prepared from the elements which con

The latest achievement of the building The latest achievement of the building chemist appears to be the artificial production of at any rate the most important constituent of silk. Chemists have long known that the chief constituent of silk—insect ecocons and spiders' threads—is an insoluble proteid, behaving very much in the same way as proteids in general of which the silbumins are types. Mulberry silk in particular consists of over 70 per cent. of a proteid substance termed fibroin associated with 22 per cent. of a yellowish transparent substance resembling gelatine in composition and character and known as sericin. These two albuminous substances occur in silk with and character and known as sericin. These two albuminous substances occur in silk with about 3 per cent, of wax and 1 per cent, of mineral matter. It is sericin, however, or rather its derivative by hydrolysis, serine which has been successfully synthesized and inasmuch as silk owes its peculiar and delightful character largely to this substance there is no doubt that an important step toward the artificial manufacture of silk has been made.

made.

Day by day synthetics are forcing themselves upon our notice and are threatening to take a place somewhere or other in man's ordinary routine. The question has still to be settled whether a synthetically or artificially prepared substance—that is, one which is identical as far as can be judged with the is identical as far as can be judged with the natural product—gives precisely the same satisfactory results. Most people, we arsure, will confess so far to a sneaking preference for the thing which nature takes time to elaborate rather than for the product conjured up, so to speak, in a few hours in the laboratory. But already it is getting difficult in some directions to obtain the natural article. It is so, at any rate, with indigo, and it is it is so, at any rate, with indigo, and it is just possible that in the near future if will be no uncommon experience to hear in the shops a customer precise in his demand for either the synthetic or natural article in accordance with his choice.

Chinese High and Ground Tumbling.

An accident of a most peculiar nature took place yesterday in Macao street, when a Chinaman in dulged in a clever exhibition of gymnastics his falling from a window in the third story of house, picking himself up and walking away as nothing untoward had happened. He accepte the occurrence as part of his everyday programme Notwithstanding this fall from a height sufficien to satisfy any ordinary person, and to hold his the incident, this Chinaman went away with little more than a bruised thigh to remind him of his exploit. He was a Chinaman No wonder that his nationals dominate the Far East.

How Life Was Stayed at the Coronation

From the London Dally Graphic The sandwiches with which the pecresses for led themselves during their long wait in the Abbe last Saturday, were worthy of the occasion. Twelve squares of chicken cream were packed in an extremely pretty box ornamented with the slivered monogram "E. R." The vallety of silve peeresses was worthy of notice, though the surre; illious manner in which these flasks were convert to the mouth rendered observation of them diffcult. As a general rule the gentlemen held their as well as they could in the hollow of their hand. while the ladies covered them up far more effective tually in dainty little pocket handkerchiefs.

Mr. Santley's Fifty Years of Song From the London Datty Chronicle

Rarely, if ever, has it fallen to the lot of a singer all his power and charm practically unimpaired Yet Mr. Charles Santley is to day as welcome to all lovers of music as he was fifty years ago on his way at first by sheer force of art wedde to a personality which has done much to elevate and ennoble the profession which he still adorns How great he was in opera the younger genera-tion can guess from the brilliant renderings of the works of Handel which have marked his later barytone, and his fifty years of achievement entite

A Swiss Opinion of the British From the London Datty Mail.

Why? Because they have proved that they are a nation of thievish hypocrites and cowardly hi Their money value is not great, most of them seem to be penurious clerks or clergymen with strings of ugly tea drinking daughters, and their place is most advantageously taken by the Ger mans and Americans, the Britishers are certain wanted in Switzerland, which is quite crowded enough and much nicer without ther J. GRUNPELD Lof Zurich

Great Guessers in Devonshire From the London Dally Mail

At the Tiverton Agricultural Association, prizes were offered to those who could give the nearest guess as to the weight of a fine Devon builders The animal was afterward killed and weighed competitors guessed the exact weight at which it turned the scale 35 score 12 pounds. Six others guessed within half a pound to a pound, and fifteen within two pounds of the right weight. Most of the competitors were farmers.

Rheumatism Forbade. Mandy - Sakes, no! Hain't yer seen them signs that say "Drafts on all parts of Europe"

Mr. C. F. Adams Characterized Prom the London Atheneum.

Mr. Charles Prancis Adams is an opportunis with leaning toward principle.

Good in emergencies, the cough cure, Jayne's Expectorant, -Ade.